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be tried out between the republics of the Western Hemisphere between themselves. The era of good feeling may well begin at home.

ALFRED HERMANN FRIED

ALFRED H. FRIED, of Vienna, Austria, died in that city May 6, 1921. In his death the peace movement lost one of its best known and most active disciples.

Dr. Fried was born in Vienna, November 11, 1864. He became a publisher, and, later, under the influence of Madame Bertha von Suttner, he became a professional pacifist. In 1892 he founded the first of the German peace societies and edited many reviews and publications of that organization. Beginning in 1899, he began the publication of his journal, known as *Die Friedens-Warte*, to which he himself contributed many articles relating to international life. For a number of years his principal purpose as a journalist was to win to the cause of international peace the German professors of international law. Beside his professional contributions to peace journals, many of them appearing in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, Dr. Fried published other peace works, the ones best known to us in America being "Pan America," published in Berlin, 1910, and his *Handbuch der Friedensbewegung*, published in Leipsic, 1905. It is probably because of this last work, setting forth many of the fundamental problems of pacifism, juridical international achievements of our time, and setting forth a history of the peace movement, accompanied by biographies of well-known peace workers, that he received jointly with Prof. T. M. C. Asser, a member of the Dutch Council of State, the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911. In the winter of 1907-8 he spent several weeks in the United States, during which visit he spent no little time with his friend, the then Secretary of the American Peace Society and editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, between whom there was for many years a warm and intimate friendship. We have no doubt that Dr. Fried is another of that school of devoted peace workers of the pre-war days who has died of a broken heart. In a pamphlet published in August, 1917, Dr. Fried denied that America had entered the war for selfish motives. Somewhat later he severely attacked the German rulers, accusing them of causing the war; but the estrangement between him and many of his former co-workers, especially in France, evidently affected him profoundly. Thus he found himself deprived of many of his friends at home and abroad. In December last he was practically without a home in his native city. But of course the fact is that Dr. Alfred H. Fried has rendered a conspicuous service to that movement among men calculated yet to overthrow the hideous system of war.

WAR'S POISON SQUAD

NONE of our readers can afford to omit reading the brief but profoundly suggestive article by Mr. Lawrence on "Preparedness." From official documents and recent addresses of chemists, it would be easy to deepen the horror which this brief bit of "realism" creates. But it is not necessary. The fact is that had the war with Germany and Austria lasted but a few months longer the American military forces would have given a demonstration to the world that in all future wars the Powers, to quote a former president of the American Chemical Society, will be able to "swoop down upon humanity with vast and devilish chemical resources." Since the armistice the military staffs of all the combatants, so far as their finances have allowed, have been developing what is known as "chemical warfare service," the race for supremacy in capacity to poison combatants and civilians having now become as acute as the race formerly was to lay down keels of battleships and cruisers.

If a taxpaying, war-hating, humanitarian who happens to be a "mere citizen" ventures to criticize this use of applied science for devastating ends he is told that in reality it is a move toward peace. The thesis is that the more horrible war is known to be, the less likely governments and peoples will be to rush into it. To which our answer is, "Q. E. D." Mass psychology does not seem to work that way.

As for scientists who serve governments in making warfare more terrible, they have their own consciences to reckon with; and most of them seem to have argued themselves into believing that national duty calls them to aid of militarism. Professor Soddy, the eminent English chemist, thinks otherwise, and will not become a party to betrayal of his own personal and professional ideals, even at the call of "patriotism."

However, action in the premises need not be left to individual conscience to decide. International jurists have a special duty to perform, singly and collectively. Teachers of ethics, in and out of the pulpit, could do much to shape public opinion, if they would. Moreover, heads of government, if really pacific and humanely inclined, could stop competition in this field before it goes so far as to get deeply entrenched, especially in the "interests" of manufacturers of the poisons that are to be used. In this connection it may be well to recall the fact that the Allies, with all their proposed and actual restrictions on Germany, never have suggested control of the basic industries that furnish the poisons that Germany undoubtedly will use if and when she fights again. The leading expert in the United States in chemical warfare has urged on the United States action in restraint of the German dyestuffs industry, and he does it